

MRS. BONINE BRAVE IN HER PERIL.

HARD TO SECURE A BONINE JURY.

Many Veniremen Say They Would Not Convict.

SLOW WORK COMPLETING PANEL.

Prisoner in a Brighter Humor Than When Arraigned—Takes Lunch With Her Two Little Sons in a Cell.

Lola Ida Henry Bonine, this morning, with calm dignity, and with a semblance of her former self, of the fond mother and devoted, happy wife she was before this cloud settled over her life, entered upon the second day of her trial for the murder of James Seymour Ayres. She was a different woman from the one who, tearfully and nervously, watched and waited for the end of yesterday's proceedings in Criminal Court, No. 1. Her demeanor today depicted confidence and the light upon her countenance was that of hope. Not once during the hours of challenging talesmen did she exhibit any emotion other than that of keen interest in the proceedings and pleasure in the presence of her husband.

Could Have Passed as a Spectator.

To those who did not know that she was charged with the most terrible of crimes, the little woman might have passed for a mere court spectator. She was garbed in a neat blue gown that fitted her lithe figure perfectly and a handsome black velvet hat, which was tilted forward at a becoming angle. Beside her remained the faithful husband, in whom alone a change for the worse could be traced. Haggard, worn, and with heavy eyes, he took little interest in the proceedings. He assumed his crushed attitude upon entering the court chamber and seldom raised his gaze from the floor. Mrs. Meachem, sister of the prisoner, was also in brighter humor, and occasionally leaned forward to utter some pleasant word to Mr. or Mrs. Bonine. Mrs. Bonine's actions had a telling effect on the talesmen. Sympathy shone from the eyes that peered in the direction of the frail little woman.

All Rise as Prisoner Enters.

The chamber was well filled when court was declared open. Justice Anderson had settled himself comfortably for his address to the talesmen, when he was interrupted by the entrance of Mrs. Bonine, escorted by Deputy Marshal Springman. Strangely enough, the talesmen, unused to court etiquette, arose as she entered, but sat down quickly when notified by the ushers that this was not necessary.

Father of Deceased in Court.

Aside from Mrs. Bonine and her husband, probably the most striking personage in the courtroom was James Seymour Ayres, Jr., father of the deceased. The aged man sat in a corner beside the jury box, resting on the arm of his remaining son, a smooth-faced boy bearing a striking resemblance to his ill-fated brother. The father, grey-haired, with close-cropped grey head, sat during the day with his head resting against the wall of the room. At intervals he raised himself slightly and gazed across to where Mrs. Bonine sat.

Showed Intense Interest.

Several times during the proceedings he displayed nervousness and his hands on the fingers of his right hand. He exhibited an intense interest in the proceedings and when unable to catch statements made by talesmen he had his son repeat them to him. Then he nodded affirmatively or shook his head gravely as he heard what had been said.

Charles Douglas, Mrs. Bonine's chief counsel, handled his interests in a masterful way. District Attorney Gould upon several occasions dropped the most damning evidence of yesterday and attacked the defense with the opportunity offered. He was nothing to those talesmen as believed in circumstantial evidence, but aggressive to those who refused to be converted.

Examination of Talesmen.

The sixty fresh talesmen summoned yesterday were massed upon benches on the left side of the court room. They presented a unique appearance. The merchant, haled from his mart; the doctor, eager to return to his patients; the tradesman, undecided whether or not to remain throughout the trial as a juror. The first called was challenged by the prosecution because he refused to state that he would be able to convict the accused on purely circumstantial evidence. This was William H. Underhill.

"I am a fair man, and I could not convict this woman of this crime on circumstantial evidence. I could not and would not do it."

This was his reply to the question put to him by District Attorney Gould.

The District Attorney Aroused.

The latter quickly arose and demanded sharply of the talesman: "Do you mean to say that you would not convict this woman upon such evidence as the Government might produce?" "I do," was the reply, "if it is all circumstantial."

"Then," shouted Mr. Gould, "I challenge the juror for cause." Mr. Underhill passed out, leaving the Government advisers in anything but a pleasant frame of mind.

F. J. Tibbett, an intelligent-looking talesman, created something of a stir when he was called to the witness stand.

A modest little man, with a weak voice, he looked faint when the idea of



Mrs. Bonine Listening to the Indictment Charging Her With the Murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr.

the death penalty for the woman before him was suggested.

"Have you any prejudices or scruples for or against capital punishment?" blandly enquired Justice Anderson.

Had Prejudices in This Case.

"I have in this case," replied Mr. Tibbett.

"Do you mean that you would make an exception of the defendant in this case?" demanded Mr. Gould, rising to his feet, with flushed face and bristling mien.

"I most assuredly do," was the reply. "I would never forgive myself."

"Then let the juror be disqualified for cause," said Mr. Gould. Sitting down, he fumbled among the papers on his desk, while a buzz of approval for the talesman passed among the spectators as Mr. Tibbett obtained his coat and hat.

"Order, order in the court!" demanded the ushers.

The next talesman also made trouble for the defendant.

"I do not like to answer that question," "Answer it, sir," demanded Mr. Gould, dumping his fist upon the desk.

"Well," was the reply, "I couldn't favor capital punishment in this case."

"Then let the juror go," said Mr. Gould. A ripple of laughter went around the court.

"Silence," said Justice Anderson.

"Give me your summons," said the clerk.

"Go back and get out of the other door," added a court usher.

Mr. Tyssowski went.

Opposed Capital Punishment.

William Hahn, a merchant, was called.

"I am opposed to capital punishment in this case," he began. "You may go," interrupted the judge.

And so it went. Fourteen talesmen were examined, and all departed with smiles of relief. Not a single man in the assorted lot was accepted.

In one case, that of Christian Sprosser, who had an opinion, Mrs. Bonine's counsel used the fifth peremptory challenge.

Mr. Gould made a long argument in favor of this juror, contending that an opinion previously formed did not disqualify a juror.

Maryland Political Methods.

Thomas R. Baker was then called. He is a carpenter, and gave his residence as Tenleytown. He admitted having voted in Maryland at the last election.

"How could you do that and reside in the District of Columbia," asked Mr. Douglas.

"They let me vote any time I like in Maryland," was the reply. Mr. Douglas used his sixth peremptory challenge on Mr. Baker.

Would Not Convict.

Victor Anderson, an alert little man who gave his occupation as that of architect, was challenged by Mr. Gould, but before he left the box, the talesman told the District Attorney just what he believed.

"Under no circumstances," said he, "would I convict this woman, and were she convicted by a jury of which I was a member, I would never see capital punishment imposed if it were in my power to help her."

Incompetent as a Juror.

Lodge Jones, colored, Little Falls Station, created some comment when called. Justice Anderson had his name taken from the box as incompetent. Jones was asked all of the routine questions and replied "No, sir," to each. When finally asked what he meant, he replied:

"I don't know what dem questions mean."

A recess of one hour was taken at 12 o'clock.

Accompanied by Her Boys.

When Mrs. Bonine returned at 1 o'clock, she was accompanied by her two boys, who ate lunch with her in the cell room in the basement of the City Hall. The little fellows sat close to their mother during the afternoon session, and watched her eagerly throughout. The husband seemed pleased because of the presence of the boys. He sat with one arm resting upon the arm of his wife.

At 2 o'clock twenty-eight of the new talesmen had been examined and all of them were rejected for various causes. A

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majority of these were challenged because of a bias against capital punishment and circumstantial evidence.

Seldom in the history of a criminal trial in this city has such difficulty been encountered in obtaining a jury, and never before have so many men refused to serve on sentimental grounds.

It is not probable that the jury can be completed before tomorrow afternoon.

CATHOLIC EDUCATORS MEET.

Board of Directors of the University in Session.

The annual meeting of the board of directors of the Catholic University was held today at the university. The board consists largely of archbishops and bishops and a number were in attendance.

The principal object before the board was the matter of filling the chair of Gaelic. Dr. Richard Hennebery, the present incumbent, wishes to be reappointed, and has secured influential backing from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which endowed the chair. His term, however, has expired, and the university authorities wish to appoint Prof. John Joseph Dunn to succeed him.

It was reported that certain members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians would appear before the board today and protest against Dr. Hennebery's removal, but none appeared this morning. The directors will act on the case this afternoon.

MR. KNOX GIVEN MORE ROOM.

The Attorney General Provided With Commodious Quarters.

When Attorney General Knox returned to the Department of Justice this morning, after a brief trip in the West, he found that his former office in the front room of the old Baltic Hotel was being occupied by his private secretary, and that his desk had been moved into more commodious quarters in the Lowery property adjoining, which has been leased by the department, as stated in The Times a few days ago.

The Attorney General has heretofore had but one office, and his private secretary's room has been used not only as an office, but as a public reception hall. Today General Knox finds himself in two rooms, one for private consultations and one for public audiences. Private Secretary Long has a private office, and there is a separate public reception hall.

COURTS-MARTIAL RECORDS.

Privates Convicted of Desertion and Being Absent Without Leave.

The records of the courts-martial held at Fort Myer have been reviewed and approved by Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York, and by the President in the War Department.

In the first case Private Victor E. Nottingham, Troop K, Eleventh Cavalry, was convicted of desertion and absence without leave. He was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the United States service, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor for one year. The sentence will be carried out at Fort Columbus, New York.

Private Edward C. Young, Forts Fourth Company, Coast Artillery, was convicted of the charge of being absent without leave. He was sentenced to dishonorably discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor for three months. This sentence will be carried out at Fort Myer.

WANT CANTWELL APPOINTED.

Friends to Urge Him for the Brooklyn Postmastership.

The friends of Edward J. Cantwell, editor of the "Postal Record," will present his name to the President tomorrow as a fitting successor to Postmaster Francis H. Wilson, of Brooklyn, who has just resigned.

Mr. Cantwell, who has quite a following in Brooklyn, has always taken a lively interest in politics. He did some effective work during the recent campaign for Mayor of Greater New York.

He is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the Brooklyn postoffice, having been connected with the office for a number of years. He is endorsed by many leading local Democrats, in addition to the organization Republicans.

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STORIES OF SOCIAL SLIPS NOT TRUE.

DELEGATES TO MEXICO DEFENDED.

Reports of Indifference to Courtships Denied by Dr. Wilson—Many Callers at the White House.

Stories of indifference to courtships extended them on the part of the members of the United States delegation to the Pan-American Congress in the City of Mexico, are most emphatically denied by Dr. William P. Wilson, of Philadelphia. Dr. Wilson is commercial attaché of the United States delegation, and has just returned to this country from Mexico.

"The ladies of the American party were always gowned in perfect taste," said Dr. Wilson, "despite the reports to the effect that they attended the grand reception given by President Diaz in shirt-waists and straw hats to the horror of the Mexican senators. This story was made from the whole cloth. The ladies of the American party, who were always dressed as they were advised to by the Mexican ladies: At the grand reception they did not wear décolleté gowns because a part of the entertainment was out of doors and it is quite chill there after dark."

"You can say for me also," continued Dr. Wilson, "that ex-Senator Davis, chairman of the United States delegation, never committed any breach of courtesy toward the wife of President Diaz. It has been stated that Mr. Davis declined to escort Senora Diaz on one occasion when he was requested to offer her his arm. This story is also a pure fabrication. I was seldom far from Mr. Davis and know that he was uniformly courteous."

"These wild stories of discord in the Congress were sent out by irresponsible parties. The fact of the matter is that the Congress is entirely harmonious, and I expect that it will be productive of valuable results. I am in this country on private business. The United States delegation will probably return about the last of January."

Reciprocity Convention Callers.

The President, at the conclusion of the receiving period at the White House today, greeted a committee of ten officers and delegates to the National Reciprocity Convention now in session in this city. The purposes and work of the convention were spoken of briefly.

The committee was received by the President in the large room adjoining his office. The chairman, Theodore C. Search, of Philadelphia, presented a memorial on the subject of reciprocity, and the President in receiving it said he was greatly interested in the work of the convention, and hoped its deliberations would result in much enlightenment on the subject of trade treaties.

The committee consisted of Theodore C. Search, of Philadelphia, president of the convention; Titus Shier, of New York; a vice president, and the following delegates: Stephen A. Knight, Providence, R. I.; William B. Rice, Boston, Mass.; Henry Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Richard Young, New York; John Pitts, Philadelphia; J. A. Jeffrey, Columbus, Ohio; George M. Sargent, Chicago, Ill.; and E. A. Smyth, Pelzer, S. C.

Senator Elkins, if he is made Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, will introduce a bill giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate railroad rates. At present the bill is in the hands of the committee, and it is expected that legislation will be effected whereby mill products will receive a lower rate from the mills to the seaboard. At present the millers claim that the railroad rates are so high that American flour is at a disadvantage in foreign trade. Senator Cullom introduced a bill looking toward a solution of this difficulty at the last session.

Senator Elkins' Views.

Senator Elkins called at the White House this morning, and when he left

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THIRTY FILIPINO REBELS KILLED.

THREECAMPS WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Details of the Reconnaissance Conducted by Admiral Rodgers—Major Walker's Brilliant Manoeuvres Result in Victory.

The administration of further retributive justice upon the Samar rebels, who have made atrocious attacks upon the American forces in that island, is reported from Cavite, Luzon, by Rear Admiral Rodgers, in command of the Southern Squadron in Philippine waters. In this instance the punishment was meted out by a detachment of marines who had been sent ashore to act in conjunction with the infantry engaged in scouring the island for the outlaws.

Three Camps Destroyed.

Admiral Rodgers called the Secretary of the Navy today informing him of the details of the reconnaissance. He reports that on Sunday last Major Walker, in command of a small party of marines, attacked an almost impenetrable position in Sojoton, Samar, and destroyed three camps of the insurgents.

The Americans killed thirty of the insurgents without sustaining any casualties among themselves. Forty bamboo guns were captured, together with quantities of rice and other stores of food and ammunition.

American Marines Commended.

Major Walker tells of the difficulties encountered by the men under his command in making the attack. He also emphasizes their bravery in the fighting and comments upon the success with which they overcame great obstacles in reaching the stronghold of the outlaws. The latter were disconcerted by the suddenness and fierceness of the attack and were unable to rally in time to make a determined stand against the Americans.

For noteworthy gallantry in action, Major Walker specially recommends Lieutenant Porter, Bears, and other officers of his command. Further details are expected from Admiral Rodgers shortly.

Good Results Expected.

The recent results of a band of insurgents who attempted to repeat the massacre of American soldiers at breakfast, the rapid marches and close scouting of the detachments searching to locate the rebel strongholds, and this latest accomplishment of the marines are expected by the officials here to be strongly effective in quelling the spirit of insurrection.

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FREIGHT TRAFFIC AT A STANDSTILL.

EIGHT HUNDRED MEN ON STRIKE.

Mott Haven Yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road Filled With Cars—A Local Grievance.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Two thousand cars stood in the Mott Haven freight yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad this morning not a wheel turning.

Eight hundred men were on strike and New England freight traffic was virtually at a standstill.

Police Reserves Out.

The reserves from five police stations of this city were guarding the cars and railroad property, together with a large force of private detectives to prevent damage being done by the strikers while the company endeavored to fill their places. Many of the cars contain perishable goods and must be moved soon to prevent absolute loss of their contents.

The strikers are the switchmen, freight handlers and brakemen. Their idleness cripples a large part of the road's service, including the lightermen, tugboat and transfer men, and a host of others who are engaged in the handling of freight in such quantities that it will now jam into an almost immovable mass at the various depots of the company.

The Strikers' Grievance.

The grievance is the discharge of Robert J. Turbush, assistant yardmaster, whose place was filled by J. A. Smith, who was brought on from another yard. James Turbush, the dismissed man's brother, is chief yardmaster. The reason given for the discharge was that a more competent man had been engaged.

The freight yards of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad are the largest east of Chicago. They are really three in number, although they practically continue from Mott Haven to Baychester. There are large depots at Mott Haven, Oak Point, Van Nest, and Baychester.

In all something over 2,000 cars were in the yard when the order to quit was responded to. Along the road as far as New Rochelle were other trains, and these were deserted and left on the tracks, the switchmen setting the signals at "danger."

The through Washington train from Boston and the Colonial Express were feared for, but managed to get through twenty minutes late.

After New Men.

As soon as the officials were notified of the tie-up, they sent special engines into Connecticut towns to bring men and succeeded by dawn this morning in securing about thirty men to handle the yards. Among these, it is said, were some from Jersey City.

It was said this morning at the freight department of the road that while the freight traffic both east and west was practically tied up, the strike could be considered in no way general. The company officers say that it does not extend beyond this city, and they predict that it will not spread.

The men say their grievances are of a local nature.

Trouble Not Expected.

This morning Police Inspector Grant notified Deputy Commissioner Devery and Inspector Cortright that there was no immediate prospect of an ending of the strike, and that he believed that there would be no trouble, as the strikers were quiet, and not bent on mischief.

It is said by the company officers that only one shift of the switchmen struck. Last night the strikers said that there would be 1,000 men out this morning, but that is not the case.

About 800 men are out, and of that number only thirty men had signified their willingness to return.

NO MOURNING DRAPERY.

Government Will Not Pay for Decorating Public Buildings.

Robert J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Treasury, in answer to a request from the State Department for his opinion on the subject, held this morning that the act of Congress prohibiting the draping in mourning of public buildings, also applied to the buildings occupied by the diplomatic representatives of the United States Government abroad.

He said that expenses incurred in the manner as indicated are not a proper charge against the United States.

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COLON FALLS AFTER A FIGHT.

Liberals in Full Control of the Colombian City.

THE AMERICAN MARINES LANDED.

Fourteen Natives Killed and Twenty-Two Wounded—Washington Officials Send Orders to Keep Isthmus Open.

COLON, Nov. 20.—A force of American marines was landed at the railroad station here this morning after the city had fallen into the hands of the Liberals.

The Battle Brief.

Colon was taken after a short but brisk fight, although the troops engaged were not numerous.

Last night 160 men engaged passage from Las Cascadas by rail. They reached here at 8 o'clock, and upon their arrival there was a great commotion.

The insurgents from Las Cascadas immediately attacked the defending force.

Killed and Wounded.

There was sharp firing for about an hour, and during the fight fourteen men were killed, an unusually large loss when the numbers concerned are considered. Twenty-two of the combatants were wounded. It is not known how the casualties were divided between the contending factions.

Town Prefect a Prisoner.

When victory had come to their banners the Liberals made the town prefect a prisoner.

Traffic has not yet been impeded, but there are indications of further and more serious trouble.

Officials of the State and Navy Departments today received several dispatches from United States consular officers confirming the tidings of the capture of Colon by insurgents.

A despatch was received at the Navy Department from Lieutenant Commander McCrea, commanding the gunboat Machias, to the same effect. Lieutenant Commander McCrea promptly landed United States marines to take possession of the Colon railroad station, in accordance with the treaty obligations to guarantee free transit across the isthmus at all times.

Conferred With President.

Following the receipt of these messages a conference was held at the White House between the President, Acting Secretary of State Hill, and Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Navigation. The conference resulted in the dispatch of instructions to the United States Consul General at Panama, and Captain Perry of the battleship Iowa, at the same place, to insist that free transit across the isthmus be preserved, and to use the naval forces of the United States to prevent any interruption of it.

The first despatch received by the State Department in regard to activity of the insurgents at Colon did not mention the capture of that place. It was apparently sent before the town was taken.

Mr. Gudge's Message.

This message was from Consul General Gudge at Panama. In it he said that "a considerable number" of Liberals had taken possession of the train-junction railroad at a certain point, cut the telegraph wire and removed a rail. In a later despatch Mr. Gudge reported that Colon had been taken.

Further information came from Mr. Malmros, the United States Consul at Colon. He telegraphed that Colon had been taken by the rebels last night, and while all business was suspended, transit across the isthmus was not interrupted, and American life and property were safe and not likely to be endangered.

The despatch from Lieutenant Commander McCrea notified the Navy Department of his action in landing marines to take possession of the telegraph office.

Precedent for Landing Troops.

In their interview with the President, which took place in the President's office, Mr. Hill and Admiral Crowninshield explained the situation on the isthmus with particular reference to the prompt action of Lieutenant Commander McCrea in landing his men. Authority for that course is found in the treaty between the United States and New Grenada, now the United States of Colombia, by which this Government obligates itself to keep transit across the isthmus open at all times. American marines were landed there in the revolution of 1885.

Since the outbreak of the present insurrectionary movement frequent notice has been given to the inhabitants of the isthmus and the Liberal forces by Consul General Gudge that the United States Government would adhere strictly to its treaty obligations and that trouble would be avoided by armed bands if railroad traffic were permitted to proceed without interference.

McCrea's Course Approved.

President Roosevelt approved the course of Lieutenant Commander McCrea and gave authority for sending instructions to Mr. Gudge to notify all parties who are engaged in molesting or interfering with free transit across the isthmus that such interference ceases, and directing him to consult with Captain Perry, of the Iowa.

Instructions of the same character were sent to Captain Perry, who was directed also to land marines if necessary for the protection of American citizens and secure the preservation of free transit in accordance with the treaty rights and obligations of the United States, at the same time enjoining on him the avoidance of bloodshed if possible.